NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

DEFEAT OF THE GADSDEN TREATY.

The Mesilla Valley to be Occupied by United States Troops.

RAGE AND HUMILIATION OF THE CABINET.

THE SPIRITUAL RAPPERS IN CONGRESS.

SPEECH OF GENERAL SHIELDS.

Extension of the Judiclary System.

REJECTION OF TEN GADSDEN THRATY—OPPOSITION FROM THE SOUTH—CHAGRIN OF THE CABINET— RUMORS OF WAR—THE MESILLA VALLEY TO BE OCCUPIED, ETC., ETC.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1854.

The Gadsden treaty was rejected to-day by a decisive rote—twenty-seven to seventeen—notwithstanding the ferce exertions made by the President's kitchen cabinet and camp followers to frighten Senators into subjection

ising the Sloo grant was defeated.

General Gadsden, in his speech at the Charleston Con ntion, declared that he had made the treaty to secure Southern railroad to the Pacific, and that if it was killed it would be in consequence of the efforts of Northstate that the treaty was not killed by a sectional te; that more opposition was shown to it on the part of the South than the North, and that even Judge Butler, of South Carolina, a Senator from General Gadsden's do not desire to increase the limits of the United States n the direction of Mexico. Nearly every Southern miling the boundary. General Gadsden must be shortsighted, indeed, not to see that the South can gain nothing by the absorption of Mexican territory.

The Cabinet freely expressed the opinion pending the tion of the treaty, that its rejection must inevitably disposition of the treaty, that its rejection must institutely lead to war. Indeed the threat was intimated that as oon as the treaty was rejected the President would order the disputed Mesilla Valley to be taken possession of, and thus force a war. All these threats, and all the alternate bullying and coaxing of the Union was of no such a damning character—the corruption which was at the basis of the negotiations was so clear, that, disregarding all outside pressure, the Senate determined to do their duty, and well have they done it. We do not for a moment believe the threats that the

President will at once proceed to occupy the Mesilla Valley, and thus force a war, will be carried out. However anxious Jefferson Davis may be for a war with country in so iniquitous a procedure. The twenty-first srticle of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo provides a proper remedy by arbitration for the settlement of all differences, and the people of the United States will exthat article, after reciting the various means to be adopted to adjust any difficulties which may arise under not be enabled to come to an agreement, a resort shall not on this account be had to reprisals, aggression, or not on this account be and to reprisats, aggression, or hostility of any kind by the one republic against the other, until the government of that which deems itself aggreered shall have maturely considered, in the spirit of peace and good neighborship, whether it would not be bet-ter that such difference should be settled by the arbitration of Commissioners appointed on each side, or by that of a friendly nation. And should such course be proposed by either party, it shall be acceded to by the other, unless deemed by it altogether incompatible with the nature of the difference or the circumstances of the case." Yet, his minions, has threatened, indirectly it may be, the Senate, if they did not ratify his leperous treaty, that

defeat to the administration. A democratic administrazion might reasonably expect that a democratic Senate would confirm its first political treaty, negotiated in accordance with express instructions from the Executive, and by a favorite minister selected not from any outside political pressure, because not a single application was on file for General Gadaden's appointment, but chosen by the President, because of his transcendent abilities, in the place of contempt in the public mind at the imbecility and overwhelming failure of the present administration nicely laid plans have fallen through; for the sake of the country, we are rejoiced that the corruntion has been

Spurned by the American Senate.

We recommend that the President despatch General
Cushing to Mexico, and let him negotiate a new treaty. him the necessity of avoiding the errors of General Davis

FORNEY IN TROUBLE.

The nomination of Recorder Vaux for Mayor of Phila

delphia is a Waterloo defeat of the administration. How

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

PETITIONS AGAINST THE NURRASKA BILL. Mr. Wane, (free soil) of Ohio, presented petitions from

Mr. SEWARD, (free soil) of N. Y., presented remon-strances from Berrien county, Ind., and Spark, Michigan,

gainst the Nebraska bill Mr. SUMMER, (free soil) of Mass., presented a like re

THE HOMESTEAD RILL. Mr. Brodhead, (dem.) of Pa., presented a memoria

THE HOMESTAD BILL.

Ms. Brodeld, (dem.) of Pa., presented a memorial from Northumberland county, Pa., praying that the Homestead bill be amended so as to provide that all persons who have purchased of the United States public Jand, be refunded the sums paid therefor, with interest. (Laughter).

SHRUDAL MANDESTATIONS—SPEECH OF GEN. SHIELDS.

Mr. SHIELDS. (dem.) of III.—I beg leave to present to the Senate a petition, with some lifteen thousand names a pending to it, upon a very singular and novel subject. The petitioners represent that certain physical and menial phenomena, of mysterious import, have become so prevalent in this country and Europe as to engross a large share of public attention. A partial analysis of these phenomena attest the existence:—I. Of an oscult force which is exhibited in sileling, raising, arresting, holding, suspending, and otherwise disturbing ponderable bodies, apparently in direct opposition to the acknowledged laws of matter, and transcending the accrodited power of the human mind. (Laughter.) 2. Lights of different degrees of intensity appear in dark reoms where chemical action or phosphorosic illumination cannot be developed, and where there are no means of generating electricity or of producing combustion. (Laughter.) 3. A variety of sounds, frequent in occurrence and diversified in character, and of singular significance and import, consisting of mysterious raping, indicating the presence of invisible intelligence. Sounds are often heard like thouse produced by the prosecution of mechanical operations, like the hones murmor of the winds and waves, mingled with the harsh creaking noise of the masts and rigging of a ship laboring in a sea. Concussions also occur resembling distant thunder, producing escillatory movements of sorrounding objects, and a tremulous motion of the premise upon which these phenomena occur. Harmonious sounds, as that of human body and mind are influenced in what appears to be certain abnormal states of the system, by causes not yet adequately undersoded i

and satisfactory manner. The menotrialists, while thus disagreeing as to the cause, consur in opinion as to of their origin, nature, and bearing upon the interests of mankind, demand for them a pations, rigid, scientific meeting to this pottion, which, however unprecedent in the property of this pottion, which, however unprecedented in the light has been prepared with singular ability, presentification of the property of the p

legal points with the ghost of Cicero. These were spiritual manifestations worth paying for, and all our degenerate mediums would have to hide their diminished heads in the presence of Cagliostro. It would be a curious in quiry to follow this occult science through all its phases of mineral, magnetism, animal mesmerism, &c., until we reach the present latest and slowest phase of all spiritual manifestations; but I have said enough to show the truth of Burke's beautiful aphorism, "The credulity of dupes is as inexhaustible as the invention of knaves."

This speech was listened to with much attention, but frequently interrupted by laughter.

Mr. Weilen, (dem.) of Cal.—What does the Senator propose to do with the petition?

Mr. Petit, (dem.) of In.—Let it be referred to the three thousand elergymen. (Laughter.)

Mr. Weilen—I suggest that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. (Laughter.)

Mr. Meilen—I may be that we may have occasion to enter into foreign relations with these spirits. (Laughter.) If so it is a proper subject for the consideration of that committee. It may be necessary to ascertain whether or not Americam, when they leave this world, lose their citizenship. If may be expedient that all these grave questlems should be considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations, of which I am an humble member. I move its reference to that committee.

Mr. Mason, (dem.) of Va.—I really think it has been made manifest by the honorable Senator who has presented the petition, that he has gone further into the subject than any of us, and that his rapacity to elucidate it is greater than that of any other Senator. I would therefore suggest to him that it should either go to a select committee on his motion, or be referred to the Committee on his motion, or be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations have nothing to do with it. Perhaps it would be better to allow the petition to lie on the table.

Mr. Smeirs—This is an important subject and should not be sneered away in this manner. (Laughter.) I w

and world. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mason—I move that the petition lie upon the table. Agreed to.

Mr. Butler, (dem.) of S. C., reported a bill carrying out the recommendation of the President for enlarging the judicial system of the United States. It was made the special order for the first Monday in May.

Mr. Butler's bill provides that after its passage—
Section 1. Judges of the Supreme Court's shall not, as hereforce, he required to perform circuit court duty, but shall continue to have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers now vested in them within the circuits in which they may respectively reside, in allowing writs of habeas could, write of error, grarting injunctions, and in doing, and an exercise the same jurisdiction and powers now vested in them within the circuits in which they may respectively reside, in allowing writs of habeas could, write of error, grarting injunctions, and in doing, a classifier acts which may be moved out of term, and at tambers acts which may be moved out of term, and at tambers acts which may be moved out of term, and at tambers a classifier a state of the supreme Court held annually as Washington, on the first Morday of November and May respectively.

Section 2. That hereafter there shall be two terms of the supreme Court held annually as Washington, on the first Morday of November and May respectively.

Section 2. That hereafter there shall be two terms of the supreme Court held samually as Washington, on the first world in the state of the supreme court in districts in North Carolina, Georgia and Theorem and Vermont; the third, the districts in Delaware, Mayland and Virginia; the fifth, the districts in North Carolina, Senth Carolina, Georgia and Florida, the sixth, the districts in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisians; the seventh, the districts in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisians; the seventh, the districts in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisians; the seventh, the districts in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisians; the seventh, the districts in Alabama, Mississippi and Louis

the adjoining circuit, upon due notice, aball attend in his place and stead.

Section S. Ali actions, suits, processes, &c., now depending shall be transferred to the respective courts, and to have all force and effect as if originally commenced in courts as established by this act.

Section 9. The clerks of the present Circuit Courts act as clerks of new courts until others may be appointed, in the manner now provided by law. Clerks, marshals, and attorneys of the United States to have all the powers, and perform all the duties, and receive all the fees, &c., now established by law.

Section 10 prescribes the oath of office of Circuit Judges, Section 11. Each of the Circuit Judges to receive annually \$6.00.

The House bill to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands was taken up and read twice.

Mr. Adams, (dem.) of Miss., moved that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and Roped that the committee would act upon it soon. It was of more importance, and would benefit the Treasury and the whole nation better than twenty homestead bills. Efferred.

Mr. Seward, (free soil.) of N. Y., offered a resolution calling for statistical information relative to deadletters, weight of letters, losses on account of non prepayment of postage, and on advertising letters not called for. Laid ever.

Mr. Fish, (whig) of N. Y., presented a memorial from Mr. Aspinwall, President of the Pacific mail steam line, protesting against the annulment of contracts with that company for carrying mails. Referred.

At a quarter to one the Senate went into executive session. In three hours the doors opened.

Mr. Gwiz, (dem.) of Cal., offered resolutions directing inquiry as to the expediency of creating a new land district and z new collection district in California. Adopted. Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Washington, April 17, 1854.

A NEW MINISER.

Mr. Thomas D. Eliot, new member elected from Mas-sachusetts in place of Zeno Scudder, appeared, and was

Mr. WAIBRINGS, (dem.) of N. Y., asked leave to sub-

Mr. WAIBRINGE, (dem.) of N. Y., asked leave to submit the following:—

Resolved. By the Senate and House of Representatives, that the United States, as a maritime power, having neutral rights to miniatisin, deen it proper, in view of the existing American vessel, declare and make known that every American vessel, the property of the state of the evidence of her nationality; that we setach to all them a part of character of sovereinty, considering with immunities corresponding to those which appertain to our territory; that our rights, as thus declared, rest upon no precarded see temporary basis, nor upon the concessions of any power, but upon public law, as insisted upon tempt to enforce an absolute right of impressment, asced, detention, or visitation in regard to such American ships, will be regarded as an act of heastilly to the United States, and a just cause of war.

Be it further resolved. That as the cristing conflict in the proper for Congress to make known to them that we affirm the doctrine that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system of government to any portion of this hemisphere, arraphical and commercial position of the island of Cuba te this government, we will never consent that her soversignly be transferred, except to the United States, to which she seems infurally to belong.

Mr. Romuns, (dem.) of Pa., from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a substitute for the Senate's bill of increasing the salaries of clerks, messengers, watchmen, and others in the executive department of this city, the said he preferred the original.

The bill proposes to give the first class clerks per annum twelve hundred dollars; second class, fourteen hundred, third class, sixteen hundred; messengers, watchmen, and others in the executive department of this city, which merely propos

greater demand than ever for a further increase of compensation. Take the case of this young man. He is practising law in Tennessee. He understands that high salaries are given in Washington. He comes lither to the inauguration, and gets into office. He is turned out by the succeeding administration; and thus it is with mineteen-twentieths—they go home insolvent, or nearly so, after having contracted bad habits. If the public service required it, I should say give them the money, and let them be sacrificed like men who die in battle or who perish on the frontiers. We have individuals constantly applying to us for work to direct speeches and documents, and asking places as clerks and messengers. At the beginning of this session a widow lady came to me. (Laughter.) She had a husband. (Renewed laughter.) I beg pardon. I am glad I omuse the House by a lapsus likingui; but I can't stand up to the sixteen feel horse story. A distressed lady came to me. (Laughter.) He husband was a messenger in one of the departments, and received thirty dollars a month. He could barely, through bis difficulties, discharge his duties. (Laughter.) He could do very little. (Hearty outbursts of merriment.) He was not able to attend to his business at all. (Immoderate laughter.) He had half a dozen children. (Here the laughter was so immoderate that the Speaker interposed, requesting gentlemen to come to order, and rapping briskly with his hammer to restore decorum.] Mr. C. resumed. I was going on to state that she was anxious to get here son a place. I called on our doorleeper, a polite gentleman, and he informed me he was not able to oblige me, because several members of Congress had brought boys from remote States to get them places as pages. They were so well paid that individuals could afford to come live or six hundred miles to seek such offices. Our pages received the in the ninority. The House afterwards gave them at the rate of four to four and a half dollars per day. The hundred may be a subject to my continual to seek a numbers

negatively.

Pending the motion te reconsider, the House adjourned.

The Southern Convention.

CHARLESTON, April 15, 1854.

The grand Southern Pacific Railroad project was adopted after a w. m debate between all the leading men in the Convention. The clause authorising the corporation to negotiate with Mexico was strongly opposed, and the resolutions in favor of the Gadsden treaty, and alternate sections of public land for railroad purposes, also caused bitter opposition. The Virginis delegates were withdrawn. The Convention adjourned to meet in New Orleans on the second Monday in Japuary next.

From Pittsburg.
IMPORTANT TRIAL FOR CONSPIRACY—FATAL STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION.

Pressurg. April 17, 1854. The small note case against Hazen, Davis, Morris and Lawson—a conspiracy suit for endeavoring to extert \$110,000 from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—was concluded to-day. William A. Stokes, for the prosecu tion, made an elegment speech to the jury. Judge Mc-Clure charged the jury strongly for the presecution, and Clure charged the jury strongly for the presecution, and after an absence of three hours the jary returned a verdict of guilty. Mr. Stokes moved for sentence forthwith, when it was found that none of the detendants were present. Their bail was forfeited, and warrants issued for their arrest. Maren and Davis were taken and committed to jail, but Marris and Lawsen have not yet been found. The boiler of a steamboat on Jones' Ferry exploded this morning, as the boat was leaving the shore. The engineer, Jacob Hadley, was instantly killed, and four others were injured.

The Connecticat Election.

Harrorn, April 17, 1854.

The result of the recent State election has been unficially annouaced. The whole number of votes for Gevernor was 61,275, of which Dutton, (whig) received 19,465, Ingham, (dem.) 28,538; Chapman, (temperance) 19,672; Hooker, (free soil) 2,500. Majority against Ingham, 4,999.

From the South.

THE BARK GRAPESHOT AND THE LAW MUSKETS, ETC.

BALTIMORE, April 17, 1854.

The bark Grapeshot, from New York, with George
Law's muskets on board, is lying at the mouth of th
Mississippi river. The Delta says the Spanish Consu
has despatched intelligence to Havans of her arrival.

New Orleans papers of Tuesday last are received.

Trial of the Wards for the Murder of Professor Butter.

The trial of the brothers Ward, charged with the murder of Professor Butter, was commenced to day at Elizabethtown. About one hundred and fifty witnesses have been summoned, among whom are Secretary Guthrie, who arrived yesterday, and Col. Preston, member of Congress from this district.

Death of an Old Citizen of Schenectady.

SCHENETADY, April 17, 1854.

Mr. Resolved Givens, an old and much respected citizen of this place, died very suddenly on Sunday morning, aged 88 years.

Flour has advanced to \$7. Lard is active, the sales to-day reaching 1,400 bbls., at 9c. Mess pork is firm at \$12.

INTERESTING FROM THE STATE CAPITAL. ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

CLOSING SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

LIST OF ACTS PASSED. &c., &c., &c.

From Albany.

RUSHING BUSINESS—THE TURNVEREIN SOCIETY—
DOCUMENTARY HISTORY FOR MEMBERS—BRIGADIER GENERALSHIP—THANKS TO PRESIDING OFFI-CERS-ADJOURNMENT-THE WEATHER, ETC. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ALBANY, April 17, 1854.
'At the hour of nine o'clock this morning both houses of the Legislature met and resumed business, and commenced passing bills. His Excellency the Governor was also in attendance in the executive chamber an hour ear-lier than usual, and entered industriously upon the read-ing of the mass of bills which were piled on his table. A number of bills were passed by both houses without much opposition; as all the members manifested a disposition to part in friendship, voted for each other's bills as fast

But when the bill to incorporate a German society in the city of New York, called the Turnverein or Turners, came up in the Senate, Mr. Whitney moved to lay the bill

Mr. Barr hoped not, and desired that it might be read and passed.

A vote was taken, and Mr. Whitney's motion lost. Mr. Whitney then moved to recommit the bill to a committee, with instructions to insert a clause declaring that one but American citizens shall be members of the society. He remarked that the bill had been kept in this ody for several weeks, for the purpose of being forced through at the last moment of the session. It is a German political organization, started by Kossuth, and in his re-cent letter he calls upon the Germans to organizo, tells them that they hold the balance of power in the city of New York, and that the government of this nation must New York, and that the government of this nation must adopt his principles. This society is opposed to all Sunday laws, and witkin the last few days they have passed resolutions denouncing the Sabbath and this Legislature for passing the Maine liquor bill. It is obviously a political organization in opposition to the United States government. He then read from the columns of the New York Fines, of March 14, an account of a meeting held by these Germans.

Mr. W. continued his remarks amid interruptions by Mr. Dickhoson, Mr. Crosby, and others, and finally vielded

Mr. W. continued his remarks amid interruptions by Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Crosby, and others, and finally yielded upon continuing the third reading of the bills. Mr. Barr subsequently called up the oill, when Mr. Whitney again took the floor, and seemed determined to consume the time until adjournment. Other Senators, perceiving that there remained no chance for their own bills, again voted to consider other, bills, and so the Turners lost their bill through the opposition of Mr. Whitney alone. The resolution from the House, ordering five copies of the quarto edition of the Documentary History of the State to each member, reporter and officer, was taken up and lost, and rightly, too, as it would have cost the State twenty thousand doflars to print them.

The Senate went into executive session, and Mr. Putnam inquired the reason why the committee had not reported upon the nomination of Brigadier General Swan to the office of Major General, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Major General Comb.

Mr. Bishop stated the reason was because the committee could not agree to do so.

Mr. Welark said the appointment of Gen. Swan would

tee could not agree to do so.

Mr. W. Clark said the appointment of Gen. Swan would be superceding Brigadier Gen. Fullerton, who outranked him some ext or eight years.

Mr. Crosby inquired what stripe of politics Gen. Swan

wore?
Mr. Putnam—He is one of those who sustained the

Mr. Putnam—He is one of those who sustained the late whig general administration, and one of the most efficient supporters of Mr. Fillimore; and if the majority here dare to reject him on that account, they will have to meet the responsibility.

Mr. W. Clark opposed the confirmation with much vigor, complaining that this effort to jump Gen. Fullerton was entirely wrong. He is a valuable officer, and his rank entitles him to the promotion. He moved to lay on the table. Lost.

Mr. W. H. Clark moved to resume legislative business. Carried. And thus the military fight was brought to a termination.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressing thanks to Lieutenant Gov. Church for the able and impartial manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the Senate. He sent an appropriate reply in writing.

The House proceeded to reading bills, and quickly disposed of a large number. A bill in relation to the canals, which had been reported by a minority of the committee, warmed up the blood of Mr. Littlejohn and Mr. Peters, which for a mement or two it was feared would result in a Cutting and Breckenridge difficulty, but after considerable crimination and accusation, in which the action of the Speaker was called in question, the matter finally cozed down to friendly explanations. Just previous to the time for adjournment some mischievous wag managed to turn back the minute hand of the cleck, and the Speaker was necessarily compelled to resort to his own dual for infermation. Unanimous thanks were tendered to Mr. Speaker Pruyn for the impartial discharge of his duties, to which he responded in fitting terms.

Both houses adjourned, according to previous resolution, at half-past eleven o'clock. There are very few bills remaining unacted on; none are left over of any material importance, as members, since their return from New York, have labored exalensly, night and day, to clear the docket, as the lawyers say. The New York Police bill, Emigrant bill, amending the law giving power to Commissioners of Emigrati

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate. ALBANY, April 17, 1854. To incorporate the Methodist Local Preachers' Associa

on. To incorporate the Elmira Savings Bank. To incorporate the Bloomingdale Savings To incorporate the Bloomingdale Savings Bank.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

Mr. WHINEY, from the Committee of Conference, reported the Supply bill complete. Agreed to.

VOTE ON THE ADJOURNMENT.

A resolution to adjourn at 11 ½ o'clock, was agreed to

The bill to incorporate the Merchants' and Clerks' Library Association of New York.

The bill authorizing town subscriptions to the Utica and Binguamton Ballway.

To appropriate \$22,000 to the Utica Lunatic Asylum. Introduced and passed to-day.

To furnish New York with pure and wholesome milk. York of Thanks to the Lieutenant Governor was passed.

And on the Table.

The bill to incorporate the Turnverein Society was laid our the table.

our the table.

THE ODGUMENTARY RESTORT.

A concurrent resolution to furnish each anomber and officer with a copy of the Decumentary History was lost.

THE AUJOURNMENT.

The usual committees were appointed to wait on the Governor, and the Senate adjourned sine die.

Assembly.
ALBANY April 17, 1854.

Albant Aprill7, 1854.

The Committee of Conference reported the Supply bill, and the report was concurred in.

CONCURRENCE IN THE ADJOURNMENT.

The House concurred in the Scaate's resolution to adjourn at half-past-eleven o'clock.

VORE OF THANKS TO THE SCHAKER.

Mr. Pearing moved, and the undersal resolution of thanks to the Speaker was adopted.

BILL PASSID.

The bill authorizing New York to raise \$600,000 for a

reservoir.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The usual committees were appointed to wait on the Covernor and Senate.

The Sysaker addressed the House, and at half-past eleven o'clock the Assembly adjourned sine dis.

The Work of the Legislature.

The Work of the Legislature.

LIST OF ACTS PARSED—CONTINUED PROM THE HERALD OF APRIL 16.

218. To amend the act entitled "An act regulating
highways and bridges in the counties of Suffolk, Kings and
Cucens," passed Feb. 23, 1830.

219. Joint resolution to concur with the Canal Board in
the reduction of tolls on certain articles.

220. To enlarge the powers and duties of trustees incertain cases.

221. To permit the Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company to construct a portion of the road through
a portion of Warran and Essex counties.

222. In relation to the New York Institution for the
instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

223. To release the Fishkill and Beekman Plaukroad'
Company from a construction of part of their road, and
for other purposes.

224. In relation to special proceedings.

Company from a construction of part of their road, and for other purposes.

224. In relation to special proceedings.

225. To authorize the appointment of commissioners to appraise lands to be taken by the Lake Ontario, Auburn and New York Railroad Company.

226. For the incorporation of associations for improving the breed of horses.

227. For the relief of Moses W. Lester.

228. Relative to Common Schools in the city of New York.

229. For the incorporation of companies formed to navigate lakes and rivers.

230. To incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company. pany. 231. To amend the several acts relative to joint stock

230. To incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company.
231. To amend the several acts relative to joint stock companies.
232. To amend an act passed Dec. 16, 1847, entitled.
"An act regulating the salaries of certain officers of government."
233. To revise the charter of the city of Syracuse.
234. To incorporate the Mechanics and Publishing Advertising Company of New York.
235. In relation to the school money.
236. To confirm the election of officers in the village of Ellicotville.
237. To authorize the Lockport and Mansfield Plankroad Company to borrow money and to release them from the obligation to extend their road.
238. To authorize the survey and estimate for a feeder for the Genesee Valley Canal.
239. To amend an act to consolidate and amend the act to incorporate the village of Watertown, passed April 16, 1842.
240. To amthorize the connection between the Junction Canal and Chemung Canal, and to regulate the same.
241. Amendatory of the acts entitled "An act authorising the business of banking," passed April 13, 1838, and and the act amending the same.
242. To amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the formation of gus light companies," passed February 16, 1848.
243. To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the better supply of water in the city of Albany," passed April 9, 1850.
244. To incorporate the American Canal Company.
245. To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the better supply of water in the city of Albany, passed March 12, 1855.
246. To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the better supply of water in the city of Albany, passed March 12, 1855.
246. To amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a drawbridge over the Flushing and Newton creeks, in the counties of Queens and Kings."
248. To increase and fix the salaries of the superintendents and other officers of the Onondaga Salt Springs.
249. To regulate the ferries between the claims due and materials furnished on the canals of this State.
250. To provide for the payment of certain claim

Patten.

255. To authorize the Napannock and Deming Plank-road Cempany to issue preferred stock or to mortgage their road. heir read. 256. Appropriating money to the Genesce College. 257. To provide for the lotting certain canal repairs by 257. To provide for the records and filed deeds contract.
258. To authorize a part of the records and filed deeds of the counties of Cayuga, Onendaga, and Herkimer, to be transcribed and deposited in the clerk's office of the

be transcribed and deposited in the clear a same county of Seneca.

269. In relation to temporary relief of the poor in the city of Buffelo.

260. To authorize a more speedy trial and termination of a certain suit pending against the people of this State and others.

261. Relative to the New York Baptist Union for Edu-

261. Relative to the New York papers Union for Eucation.
262. Relating to schools in the Tonawanda reservation.
263. To authorize others than overseers of the poor to
prosecute for violation of the Excise law.
264. For the improvement of the Saranac river and lake.
265. To provide for the erection of a town hall in the
town of West Farms, in the county of Westchester.
266. To establish free schools in the village of Sing Sing.
267. To amend an act to establish free schools in the
District No. 5, in the town of Flushing, passed March 10,
1848.

District No. 5, in the town of Flushing, passed March 10, 1848.

268: To authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York to raise \$40,000 by loan, and to fund the same for the erection of the south wing of the workhouse at Backwell's Island.

269. To amend section sixth of article first, title fourth, part first of the revised statutes, in reference to the time of opening the polls at elections in the county of West-chester. nester. 270. To authorize the Common Council of Albany to re-

270. To arthorize the Common Council of Albany to reduce the width of Road street, and to discontinue and close portions of certain streets in the city of Albany.

271. To authorize the Medina and Alabama Plankroad Company to sell part of their road.

272. To incorporate the general Protestant Sunday School Union and Church Book Society.

273. To incorporate the Plymouth Congregational Society of the city of Rochester.

274. To amend an act incorporating the village of Flushing.

275. To change the name of Campbell Pinkney White to Campbell White Flukney.

Flushing.

278. To change the name of Campbell Pinkney White to Campbell White Pinkney.

270. To provide for the education of the Tuscarora Indians in the county of Ningara.

277. To amend an act vesting certain powers and privileges in the frecholders and inhabitants of the village of Castleton, passes April 13, 1827, and the act amending the same, passed May 25, 1836.

278. Further to amend the charter of the city of Rochester.

279. Relative to common schools in the city of New York.

280. Making appropriations for the support of the government for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1854.

281. To authorize the enlargement of the Eric, Oswego, and Cayuga and Sencea Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesce Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain canal revenue certificates and for other purposes.

282. Making appropriations for the canal debts and the maintenance, enlargement and construction of the canals for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1854.

283. To authorize the laying out and opening and constructing a road from Carnel Village to Brewster Station, in the county of Putnam.

284. To authorize the laying out and opening and constructing a road from Carnel Village to Brewster Station, in the county of Albany, and to prescribe the punishment in certain offences.

285. To amend an act passed April 14, 1852, entitled "An act further to amend the act entitled "an act authorizing the incorporation of Rural Cemetery Associations," passed April 27, 1847.

286. For the relief of the Brooklyn Femal accademy.

287. To prevent the dissolution of the corporation of Albany and the corporation of Rural Cemetery Associations, "Passed April 27, 1847.

288. For the relief of the Eric and New York City Pailroad Company.
289. To prevent the dissolution of the corporation of Albany, Pehcharie and Remselaerville Plantroad Company, and to authorize said company to sell or abandon portions of their route, and to make a turnpike of part of their road.
290. Authorizing and requiring the county of Duchess to pay to the county of Putnam the expenses of the trial of Wm. Somers for murder.
291. To amend an act entitled "An act declaring Black River a public highway, and regulating the passage of logs and timber down the same from the Moose River tract to the junction with Moose River, and for the improvement of the said river," passed June 24, 1853.
292. Peckaring the village of Antwerp a valid corporation, to enlarge its powers and to make the said village a separate road district.
293. To allow Peter Comstock pay for services in improving Ansable river, in the county of Essex.
294. To amend an act entitled "An act to authorize

the inhabitants of the town of Malons to borrow seed for the purpose of widening and impreving the bring-over Salmon river, in the wilage of said town," passed March 1, 1852.

205. In relation to school moneys.

206. Authorizing the Canal Board to exchains the claims of George W. Willard, for damages caused by the construction of the Genesee Valley Can it, and a waid have payment therefor.

297. To regulate the management of the Senew river improvement and Baldwinsville canal.

298. To authorize the Board of Supervisers of the award of Suffering of the court house and juil in said county, and for other purposes.

299. To change the time for holding the annual meeting of the election of directors of East Hamburg Turnplice Road Company, its reduce the number of directors of said courty, and to authorize said company to make increase of rate of tod!

These are all that the Governor ball signed up to the hour of adjournment.

The Turt.

The Turt.

GREAT FOUR MILE DAY—THE FASTEST TIME OF MECORD.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, April 2]

"The fashion of this world passeth away," such the Good Book, and we have a new illustration of it furnished by the events of vesterday's race on the Metanic Course. Fashion's 7.32½ and 7.45 on Long Island in 1842, and George Martin's 7.33 and 7.45 here in 1843—the two best races that have ever been run—have been signally beaten by the winner of the day. Where is Fellise now! exclaimed Young America, when Fashion beat Boston in five seconds less time than was made by the conqueror of Senry. Where is Fashion now! we incur turn demand, as we see her beaten in six seconds and a half less time than her own.

Truly we live in a progressive age; and what we are coming to who can Sh.

During the week past the question has been repeatedly asked if any of the contestants in the late State stake race would run again during the present season. A feverish excitement pervaded the community in view of such a possible event, and the conviction was freely expressed that if it were to come off Lexington would be likely to have his well won laurels cropped, if not lose them entirely. A contest between Lexington and Lecomte was freely talked of, and when on Friday evening it was announced on the course that an arrangement to that effect had been made, and that the next day would see its consummation, the news spread electrically, and we found ourselves again in the midst of an excitement, of course.

Everything was in favor of the prospect for sport. The track was in tip-top order, confessedly. The day rose fair, and continued so. The ride to the course was delightful—everything seemed to favor the occasion. From an early hour to a late one, all the roads were filled by travellers, availing themselves of every kind and description of locomotion. Everything from a dray to a four-hand was truly animating. The ladies, as upon the former great occasion, made a goodly show on the stands appropriated to them by the gallantry of the co

60 against Lecomte. Much money was risked on time, but the lowest time that we could hear of being marked was 7.32.

So far as we could judge, the horses all appeared to be in excellent condition and "egger for the fray," as they moved to and fro before the stands to the admiration of the anxious thousands.

The drum taps; and the horses dash off with a rush for the first heat, and on passing the first turn Lecomte led. Lexington being second, and flube trailing behind, but at as fast a gait and as bold a stride as he could well accomplish. Their position did not vary for nearly three miles, although the pace increased; the space between the horses at times increasing and diminishing, Lexington several times making a brush to take the lead, but Lecomte increasing his speed to prevent it. On entering the fourth mile, and on the back stretch of it, Lexington partially closed the gap that Lecomte had opened on him, and attempted to outfoot him. The attempt was immense, and elicited the loudest encomiums of Lexington's friends and backers; but it was ineffectual. The spur was freely used to induce him to do what his friends claimed for him, that he was the fastest horse in the world at a brush; but Lecomte baffled all his efforts, key the lead and won the heat amid deafening shouts, by aik lengths, in much the quickest time ever made in the world—7.26.

richis and oncers; out it was inchectual. The spur was freely used to induce him to do what his friends claimed for him, that he was the fastest horse in the world at a brush; but Locomte baffied all his efforts, kept the lead and won the heat amid deafening shouts, by six lengths, in much the quickest time ever made in the world—7.26.

If the result of the heat induced great shouting, the amouncement of the time produced still more clamorous demonstrations of delight. All knew that the heat was very fast, but each one of the hundred persons who held watches could scarcely believe their own time until the judges announced it officially.

During the great excitement which was concentrated on the two contending horses, Rube had almost been lest sight of, but he came home at a high rate of speed, making the best heat by far that he ever made in his life; although, as the red flag descended, he barely escaped being caught behind it.

Lexington, soon after the heat, appeared much distressed, as he had evicently been hard driven, nearly the whole distance; but he recovered well during the recess. Rube, also to appearances, after the heat, showed evident symptoms that he had been running a harder race than he liked. Lecomte, who to all appearance had run much more at his case, and with less effort than his competitors, not having been spurred during the heat, was but little distressed, considering the great time and the heat of the day.

The betting we changed about immediately, not less from the result of the previous heat, than from the great apparent exertion that Lexington had made while running, and the aspect and condition of the horses after the heat. Rube's chance was considered hopeless with two such competitors against him. Most of the bets now made were for the purpose of hedging, and Lecomte was the favorite at 100 to 40 against the field.

Fach horse came up for the second heat with createred heat in the race, being run in 146; but Lecomte, although se hard pushed, never wavered, but run evenly and steadi

Williamsburg Intelligence.

CHARGE OF ATTENTING A RAPE.—The examination of John Langer, an ex-custom bouse officer, charged with attempting to commit a rape upon a young German girl, residing in the Third ward, was commenced before Justice Bowell yesterday afternoon. The examination was not concluded.

The total city expenditures of Boston for the ages year beginning in May, are estimated at \$2,336,000, of which \$1,707,000 is to be raised by taxation.